

FOUR NEW AMERICAN TINGITIDAE (HEMIPTERA).

By CARL J. DRAKE and JOSÉ C. M. CARVALHO, Ames, Iowa.

This paper contains the descriptions of three new Tingitidae from the United States and one from British Guiana, S. A. The types are in the Drake Collection.

Teleonemia guyanensis sp. nov.

Moderately elongated, brown, with prominent, testaceous areas; head dark brown, with five moderately long, testaceous spines; antennae very long, dark brown, rather slender, very shortly, densely pilose; segment I short, slightly thicker and a little longer than III, III very long, slightly bent, faintly enlarged distally, 3 times as long as IV, the latter much longer than I and II conjoined; rostral channel deep, the laminae testaceous and parallel on meso- and metasternum, not meeting behind; rostrum long, yellowish brown, darker apically, reaching almost to the end of channel; body beneath yellowish brown, darker between abdominal segments; legs brown, the tibiae mostly testaceous, the tarsi dark.

Pronotum moderately convex above, coarsely pitted, sharply tricarinate, each carina with a row of small areolae; lateral carinae slightly, broadly constricted behind disc; paranota very narrow, without areolae behind, in front a little wider and uniseriate; hood sharply raised, roof-like, triangularly projecting in front, the median carina extending to apex of hood; the anterior portion of pronotum including hood, testaceous; triangular process long, areolate, brown. Elytra brown, the basal and apical thirds of costal area, the basal third and apical fifth of subcostal and small basal portion of discoidal areas, testaceous; costal area narrow, distinctly wider in widest part, there biseriate, the areolae along the basal portion to the hind margin of transverse band small; subcostal area biseriate; the areolae moderately large; discoidal area large, extending beyond middle of elytra, the outer margin arcuate, widest before middle, there five areolae deep, narrowed at both base and apex; sutural area widely reticulated, the areolae clouded with dark fuscous.

Length, 1.53 mm., width, 4.90 mm.

Type, female, Mallali, British Guiana, H. S. Parish.

Separated from *T. schildi* Drake, *T. rugosa* Champion, *T. argentinensis* Drake and Hambleton and related forms by the color

markings, and the costal area in widest part opposite apex of discoidal area is biseriate. *T. dulcis* Drake is much longer, with distinctly longer legs and antennae, and yellowish brown color.

Gargaphia balli sp. nov.

Small, testaceous to brownish, with large, black-fuscous markings. Head black, with five, slender, rather short, testaceous or brownish spines. Eyes black. Antennae long, brownish, indistinctly pilose, segment I moderately long, stouter and about three and one-half times as long as II; III slightly more than three times as long as IV; IV mostly black, moderately swollen. Rostral channel interrupted, the laminae areolate, rostrum extending almost to the transverse laminae.

Pronotum moderately convex, black, coarsely pitted, tricarinate; carinae strongly foliaceous, uniseriate, the areolae large; paranota moderately broad, strongly reflexed, projecting almost vertically, widest opposite humeri, there distinctly angulate; hood small, inflated, projecting slightly in front; marginal veins of paranota and carinae clothed with long, pale hairs, also some of the veins of hood. Elytra broadest in front of middle, becoming narrower posteriorly; costal area uniseriate, the areolae moderately large, hyaline, the transverse nervelets black-fuscous; discoidal area mostly biseriate, sometimes partly triseriate, the nervelets dark fuscous; discoidal area moderately impressed, widest a little before apex, testaceous, with large dark fuscous spot before apex, four or five areolae deep in widest part; sutural area with nervures brown to dark fuscous, the areolae becoming abruptly larger distally. Legs dark brown, shortly setose.

Length, 2.70 mm.; width, 1.00 mm.

Type, male, Naco, Ariz., Sept. 12, 1935, E. D. Ball; allotype, female, Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 13, 1935, E. D. Ball; 2 paratypes, one with type and other with allotype; 2 paratypes, Carlsbad, N. Mex., Aug. 19, 1917, H. M. Harris; 1 specimen, Loving, N. Mex., Aug. 20, 1917, H. M. Harris.

This species is named in honor of Dr. E. D. Ball, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of the insects of Arizona. It is probably most closely related to *G. condensa* Gibson, but much smaller and has the costal area entirely uniseriate.

Gargaphia tuthilli sp. nov.

Moderately elongate, slender, the nervures with rather long, fine, pale hairs. Head and pronotum black, the membranous

areas testaceous, some of the nervelets partly embrowned or fuscous. Antennae long, finely pilose, testaceous, the first, second and third segments black; segment I stouter, about three times as long as II, the latter dark brown to black; III three times as long as IV, the latter slightly thickened. Head black, convex above, with five moderately long, testaceous spines. Rostrum yellowish brown, darker apically, nearly reaching transverse laminae. Legs testaceous, the tarsi dark. Body beneath black.

Pronotum moderately convex, tricarinate; carinae foliaceous, uniseriate, the areolae moderately large, the lateral carina slightly constricted behind disc, the median carina slightly arched; paranota not very wide, strongly reflexed, biseriate, a little wider but scarcely angulate opposite humeral angles; triangular process testaceous, areolate. Hood rather small, slightly compressed laterally. Elytra rather slender, slightly constricted behind middle; jointly rounded behind in repose; costal area moderately broad, biseriate (in one specimen with an extra areola in widest part), the areolae moderately large, hyaline; subcostal area narrower, mostly triseriate, the areolae considerably smaller; discoidal area rather long, narrow, nearly reaching middle of elytra, widest a little beyond middle, there three or four areolae deep; sutural area with apical areolae and those along the inner margin larger. Wings extending beyond tip of abdomen.

Length, 3.32 mm.; width, 1.30 mm.

Type, male, and paratype, Mesa Verde, Colo., July 3, 1937, L. D. Tuthill; paratype, male, Durango, Colo., July 2, 1937, L. D. Tuthill.

***Gargaphia arizonica* sp. nov.**

Head black, with five, long, slender, porrect, testaceous spines. Antennae slender, segments I and II black, the former distinctly thicker and twice the length of the latter; III testaceous, indistinctly pilose; IV mostly brownish black, slightly thickened, with longer pale hairs, longer than I and II conjoined. Rostral laminae whitish, the rostrum extending to the interrupted channel. Body beneath black. Legs slender, pale testaceous, the tips of tarsi dark.

Pronotum moderately convex, black, the carinae, hood, triangular process and paranota testaceous; carinae considerably raised, uniseriate, the areolae large; lateral carinae faintly divaricating behind and slightly concave within in front, the median not arched; paranota rather narrow, biseriate, not

sharply produced and subrounded opposite humeri, a little narrowed anteriorly, strongly reflexed; hood moderately large, slightly produced in front, inflated, longer than high, the nervures of carinae, hood and paranota clothed with long, fine, pale hairs. Elytra testaceous, with few nervelets embrowned, completely overlapping behind in repose; costal area moderately wide, biseriate, the areolae moderately large and hyaline; subcostal area biseriate; discoidal area extending to middle of elytra, widest behind middle, there four or five areolae deep, the nervelets behind embrowned; sutural area widely areolated, the areolae clear; nervure separating costal and subcostal areas clothed with fine, long, pale hairs, these not as numerous as on carinae. Wings longer than abdomen.

Length, 3.55 mm.; width, 1.20 mm.

Type, male, Huachuca Mts., Aug., 1934, C. J. Drake; allotype, female, taken with type; paratypes, taken with type; Santa Rita Mts., E. D. Ball; Mexico City, Mexico; Bluewater Mts., New Mexico; Brownsville, Tex., June 21, 1908; Loving, N. Mex., Aug. 20, 1937, H. M. Harris.

This species may be separated from *G. iridescens* Champ. and *G. condensa* Gibson by the narrower paranota, lower hood and the median carinae not sharply arched behind hood. In *G. iridescens* the costal are is triseriate in widest part. The paranota are sharply produced and distinctly angulate opposite humeri in *G. condensa* Gibson.

***Crambus teterrellus*.**—In connection with Klots's note on the recent northward movement of this species, the following records will fill out the picture, and bring it into a decidedly cooler life zone. Ithaca, abundant since 1937, also taken in 1932; Minetto (near Oswego), found abundant in June and Aug., 1938; Buffalo, 1933 (Krombein); Orient and Southold (L. I.) since 1932, and Mattituck and Riverhead at least since 1933 (Latham). On the other hand it was not among over 6000 *Crambus* of 16 species taken at a light on the Cornell Campus in 1919, 1922 and 1924. At Woods Hole, Mass., well north of New York but in a very mild coastal strip I took it in 1917 and 1925. Long Id. dates range at least from May to November, Ithaca ones were collected in June.—WM. T. M. FORBES, Ithaca, N. Y.